

The Qu'Appelle Enquirer.

Vol. V.

QU'APPELLE, W. T. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1890.

No. 34.

Business Directory.

WINNIPEG.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

QU'APPELLE.

WM. SMITH,
Advocate, Notary Public, Collections and
Real Estate Agent.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon, Main street.

S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.

J. A. COWAN,
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's
Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Stn.

H. A. AXFORD,
Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co. Complete
farmers outfits always on hand.

JAGGER & DAVIES,
Agents for Pianos, Organs and anything in
the music line.

A. C. PATERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

J. C. PRICE,
Carriage and Wagon Maker.

W. H. BELL,
Wholesale and Retail Butcher. Dealer in
Fresh and Cured Meats, Sausages, etc.

G. M. BAILEY,
Boot and Shoe repairing promptly executed
on the premises formerly known as the Mc-
Manus hotel.

R. STEVENSON, B.A.,
(OF CAMBRIDGE),
ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
QU'APPELLE.

SCOTT, HAMILTON & DICKSON,
Barristers, Advocates, etc.

D. L. SCOTT, Q.C. W. C. HAMILTON,
BARRISTERS.
A. D. DICKSON, QU'APPELLE.
Office, first door south of the Queen's
Hotel, Qu'Appelle Street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
Improved Farms or Town Property,
AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.
E. W. WARNER, Qu'Appelle.

W. SYME REDPATH,
ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
AND INSURANCE AGENT.
Box 42,
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

W. T. THOMSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

G. S. DAVIDSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
For the North West Territories. Sales con-
ducted on the shortest notice. Arrange-
ments can be made at any Office, or at the
Prothonotary Office.
QU'APPELLE.

J. B. ROBINSON
Contractor, Builder,
ETC., ETC.
QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive
Careful Attention.

W. D. McFarlane,
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.,
Contractor in Plastering,
Bricklaying & Mason Work.

Estimates Furnished on Short Notice.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
The patronage of the public solicited.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Harness & Saddlery
WHIPS,
CURRY COMBS,
HORSE BRUSHES,
BELLS,
BLANKETS,
SPURS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Business Change.

THE undersigned has purchased the busi-
ness of Mr. P. E. Durr carried on at
Qu'Appelle under the management of Mr.
W. E. Ingraham, and will keep in stock a
full line of

**Watches, Clocks,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
DIAMONDS, SPECTACLES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.**
Particular attention paid to repairing all
kinds of Fine Watches.

Orders by Mail or Stage promptly
attended to.
**R. B. FERGUSON,
QU'APPELLE.**

JAS. BROWN & SON
SUCCESSORS TO FRANK NAEWOOD.

General Blacksmiths
—AND—

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS
QU'APPELLE.

A trial solicited from parties having lame or
interfering horses. Flow Shares made to
order and satisfaction guaranteed.

Repairs of all kinds of wood work promptly
attended to.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

G. H. V. BULYEA
QU'APPELLE.

**Insurance & General Agent,
DEALER IN**

**FURNITURE,
Flour Feed, Etc.**

Agent for the Celebrated Doherty Organ
In stock, a full line of Coffins & Caskets.

NEW BAKERY.

A. McKenzie,
QU'APPELLE.

BREAD! FRUITS!

CONFECTIONERY, &c.,
Constantly on hand.

Birthday and Bride's Cakes
A SPECIALTY.

R. JOHNSTON,
QU'APPELLE, ASSIN.

DEALER IN

**Agricultural Implements,
Barbed Wire,**

Buggies, Buckboards & Wagons

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

First Class Rigs.

Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

J. H. MacCAUL,
Insurance Agent,

AND DEALER IN

Hard & Soft Coal,

BRICK,

LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All description of seasoned British Colum-
bia Lumber in Stock.

S. H. COLLINS.
QU'APPELLE.

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes!

AT

Any Price You Want Them

From \$1 up to \$10.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER

TERMS CASH.

The North-West.

News Culled for The Progress
by our own correspondents.

GREENFELL.

—A cricket match between Indian Head
and Greenfell was played at Greenfell Thurs-
day, 12th inst., resulting in an easy victory
for Indian Head by eight wickets. The
bowling of M. C. Maclean for Indian Head is
worthy of mention, he having taken eight
wickets for twenty runs. The score was:

INDIAN HEAD—1ST INNINGS.	
M. C. Maclean, (capt.) b Chapman	0
R. C. Barwell, b Rowley	37
R. C. Barwell, hit wicket	2
P. Lloyd, b Elliot	11
H. H. Campkin, b Chapman	0
P. Ashburnham, 1 b w, b Elliot	31
J. C. Glenn, b Rowley	10
W. Lestrate, 1 b w, b Elliot	2
J. G. Lestrate, c Hamilton, b Elliot	9
D. G. Mackay, not out	0
Extras	13
Total	108

INDIAN HEAD—2ND INNINGS.	
M. C. Maclean, b Chapman	5
R. C. Barwell, c Dobler, b Chapman	0
W. R. Mason	4
P. Ashburnham	3
Extras	3
Total	12

Total for 2 Innings	
	118

GREENFELL—1ST INNINGS.	
G. Elliot, b Maclean	6
E. Fitzgerald, b Maclean	0
W. H. Nelson, b Barwell	0
J. R. T. Rowley, c b Maclean	7
J. V. Dobler, b Maclean	3
R. H. H. Chapman, b Barwell	3
Green, stumped	9
P. Ellis, b Maclean	0
S. A. Hamilton, c Campkin, b Maclean	1
Battersfield, not out	0
G. G. Chiselm, b Maclean	0
Extras	2
Total	36

GREENFELL—2ND INNINGS.	
R. H. H. Chapman, 1 b w, b Maclean	3
G. Elliot, b Barwell	24
Green, b Mason	0
J. R. T. Rowley, c Barwell, b Mason	16
Battersfield, ran out	0
E. Fitzgerald, b Mason	0
W. H. Nelson, c Maclean, b Mason	0
J. V. Dobler, c Ashburnham, b Mason	9
P. Ellis, b Maclean	11
S. A. Hamilton, stumped	3
G. G. Chiselm, not out	3
Extras	12
Total	116

Total for 2 Innings	
	116

COTHAM.

—The highest temperature yet recorded
this month was 90.50 in the shade, on the
9th inst., and the lowest was 39° on the 1st.

—The weather here is the best growing
weather that can be well imagined. Copious
rain, thunder and lightning and splendid
sunshine with nightly dew follow each
other. The growing crops are looking well,
while as for stock-raising it is the best year
there has been since the settlement came in-
to existence. On the 12th and 13th inst.
there were fourteen hours of consecutive
rain and thunder, the fall of rain being 1.58
inches as registered by Mr. W. Trant, with
government standard instruments. On the
13th, there was a repetition of this on a
smaller scale with a fall of upwards of half
an inch, accompanied by some hail, but not
enough, fortunately, to do any damage.

—Mr. Alfred Bowden is now quite re-
covered from his recent accident. The misfor-
tune was one of a series that happened the
same day. Young Joe Tallifer was driving
a spirited team into Broadview and so was
Mr. Bowden. On ascending the hill from
the Qu'Appelle, Tallifer's horses turned
round, and his horse's caping, by
smashing the backboard. The young fellow
then turned back and borrowed a backboard
from Mr. W. Hudson, of Valley Road, and
at last reached Broadview. Mr. Bowden
having gone on before. On the return journey
both parties kept together, and Tallifer's
horses again became restive. This time, as
the descent was being made to the valley they
bolted, smashed the backboard left by Mr.
Hudson, and started the horse of Mr. Bow-
den, which also bolted. Mr. Bowden was
thrown out and severely hit in his shoulder.
He has now, however, recovered his
work at building Cotham public school.

—The contracts for provisions and light
supplies for the Mounted Police for the fiscal
year commencing 1st July next are awarded
as follows: Provisions etc., other than
beef, Regina, Mount Hotel; Maple Creek,
J. C. Power & Bros; Medicine Hat, Ford
& Ewart; Calgary and Prince Albert, Hud-
son Bay Company; Fort Macleod and
Lethbridge, L. G. Baker & Co.; Saskatchewan
and Battleford and Edmonton, A. MacDon-
ald & Watson; Red River, Child &
Gallagher; Maple Creek, Bought & Parsons;
Medicine Hat, K. & B. Ritchie; Calgary,
Hud. B. Co.; Fort Macleod and Leth-
bridge, L. G. Baker & Co.; Saskatchewan
and Edmonton, Macdonald & Langens; and
Battleford & Weyl; Prince Albert, J. Mc-
Donald & Co.

EDMONTON MEMORANDUM.

Of the Delta Reporter—a well known
journalist says: "I consider Bartlett Blood
the best medicine made, and would
not be without it on any account. It should
be kept in every house in the land."

PHEASANT FORKS.

—Rain is falling in great abundance here,
causing grass and grain to grow luxuriantly.
June is certainly the "rainy month" this year.

—The cheese factory is now running and
the yield of milk has been steadily increas-
ing from the start. A satisfactory season is
anticipated.

—A sad fatality occurred near Lorlon on
the 12th inst. Mr. Dan Collins was break-
ing on his new homestead with a sulky plow
and three horses. He appears to have been
in the act of raising the plow at the end of
the furrow, when a flash of lightning struck
the plow, then glancing off it caught Collins,
ripping off his boot sole, running up his leg,
partially burning his chest and face. He
was hurled a distance of six yards and when
found his nose was broken. Not returning
home as usual his sister concluded he had
taken shelter from the storm with some of
his neighbors, and on going to seek him the
following day she found him lying dead, the
three horses long since broken in.
A coat belonging to one of the horses
was unhurt. Collins was a well-known
character here. He was very industrious
and was working himself into a good posi-
tion. He had been a trouble for every one,
and one of his neighbors says "He was a
good boy." Much sympathy is felt for his
sister and the family generally. He was in-
terested at Balcarres baying ground on Sun-
day last in presence of a large concourse of
people.

CALGARY.

—Jimmy Smith, a Chinaman, died Sat-
urday morning of consumption. In his
will he left \$1,500 as a nucleus of a fund for
furthering a capital in Calgary, \$500 to Wil-
liam Robertson, of J. S. Freeze & Co., and
smaller amounts to Rev. Messrs. Heriman,
Leach, Jacques and his nurse Mrs. Head.
He also willed some town lots in Lethbridge
to friends of his there, leaving enough for
his interment and monument.

BATTLEFORD.

Saskatchewan Herald.

—The water in the Saskatchewan is rising
rapidly and steadily.

—B. Prince, who went to Edmonton for
lumber some time ago, got home last week.
His raft was to follow immediately.

—In the rifle competition between Mac-
leod and Battleford on May 24, the score
for Macleod was 516, that of Battleford 567,
giving our rifleman the match by 51 points.

—The Indians at Jackfish Lake are mak-
ing preparations for holding a big "chit-
dance" at an early date. The invitations
have been already issued to representatives
in all the neighboring Indian settlements.

—The Rev. John Hines, Church of Eng-
land missionary at Cumberland, on the Sas-
katchewan, has a water line of over three
hundred miles in his district, and is now in
the East, where he will purchase a steam
launch for use in visiting the missions un-
der his charge.

EDMONTON.

From The Bulletin.

—Hail fell at Fort Saskatchewan on Sun-
day afternoon last.

—The river was higher on Wednesday
than at any time this season.

—W. Mackenzie of the Calgary & Edmon-
ton told the Calgary Tribune that all the
ties required for the road were already taken
out in the mountains.

—Jas. Hishop left on Monday for the
Athabasca Landing to open a store there.
His goods left on Friday of last week.

—Moses & Lamontagne of Fort Saskatche-
wan have been awarded the contract for
supplying beef to the police at Fort Sask-
atchewan and Edmonton this year. The
price is 7½¢, the lowest price at which the
government has ever purchased beef here.

—The crops generally never looked as
well at this time of year as they do now.
They have grown rapidly and continuously
ever since seeding, having received no check
from frost or other cause. There is every
assurance that they will be abundant both
in swamps and on the upland.

—Phillip Gray of St. Albert returned
this week from Lar's River where he had
gone to explore for a direct trail from St.
Albert. He explored two tracts from Lac
Lake which lies 25 miles northwest of La-
re's River, and to which there is a cart road
from Lac's River, to the present Atha-
basca Landing trail. On one route which
followed the left of it all the way there
would be about 40 miles of timber cutting,
on the other route which followed lower
ground there was less timber but there was
about fifteen miles of mowing. The work
of making a road by either route would be
very expensive. The part of the proposed
trail from the Athabasca Landing road to
St. Albert would not be difficult to make.

—Sir Wilfrid Lawson, quoting Lord Ran-
dolph Churchill's opinion that the liquor traf-
fic is a "devilish and destructive," says
that as you cannot reach the devil, don't let
him reach the devil to carry it on, and don't let
him see any one to carry on the devil's work
from whatever source.

WHAT'S THE REASON?

The cause of summer complaint, diarrhoea,
dysentery, cholera, malarial fever, etc., are the
excessive heat, eating green fruit, over ex-
ercise, impure water and sudden chill. In
Fowler's Wild Strawberry is an infallible
and prompt cure for all bowel complaints
from whatever source.

THE NEPIGON.

Northwest Magazine: Where does the St.
Lawrence river rise? Some will probably
say in Lake Ontario; others in Lake Superi-
or. Neither answer is quite correct.

Like the Amazon, this river has a differ-
ent name for every part of its course. The
St. Lawrence between Lake Erie and Lake
Ontario is called the Niagara, between Lake
Erie and Lake Huron the St. Clair and De-
troit river, and between Lake Huron and
Lake Superior the St. Mary's river. Yet are
these all one and the same river, the lakes
being but so many expansions of its waters.
Beyond Lake Superior, to the northward,
there is still another portion of its course,
called the Nepigon, a noble stream of clear,
azurine-tinted water, nearly as large as the
Hudson in volume, which flows down from
the great Lake Nepigon in the heart of the
Canadian wilderness.

Until recently Lake Nepigon has been but
little known. On our maps it is figured as
much smaller than it really is. Its actual
dimensions are about seven and a half miles
in length by fifty-one in breadth. These figures
give but an inadequate idea of its size, for
there are five great bays varying from twenty
to ten miles in length. The actual area
of the lake is not much less than 600
miles.

Twelve rivers of considerable size, four of
them rising far up the "divide" toward
James Bay, flow into it, and its waters rival
those of Lake George in purity and clearness.
It literally swarms with whitefish and trout.
The Nepigon river—the outlet of the lake—
may be fairly termed the northerly and upper
course of the St. Lawrence, not only from its
size, exceeding greatly all other rivers flow-
ing into Lake Superior, but from the clear-
ness and color of its water, and other general
characteristics.

Whereas the other smaller rivers of Lake
Superior are "black-water" rivers; that is to
say, having turbid or stained water, the Ne-
pigon is a clear and beautiful river of the
same azure, sea-green and marine-blue water
which one sees at Niagara and in the St.
Lawrence.

A HYMN DID IT.

An intensely interesting study is that of
the origin of our Christian hymns. Many of
them are autobiographies. All hymns that
last are born, not made. They throbb and
sob with feeling.

Many, too, are the stories that are told in
connection with these Christian lyrics.
Among the most familiar and beloved is one
written by Miss Grant. She occupied a high
social position when she became a Christian,
and her father was greatly angered. He was
unrelenting for his daughter, and finally told
her that unless she would renounce her
religion he would disown her. During the
period allowed for the decision he
gave a large party in his own house. She
assisted him to receive the company, and
when the hour for music came, consented to
sing them a solo. The hymn was instantane-
ous, young lady took her place at the piano
and sang:

Jesus, I my cross have taken,
All to leave and follow Thee;
Naked, poor, despised, forsaken,
Thou from hence my all shalt be.
Perish every fond ambition,
All I've sought or hoped or known;
Yet how rich is my condition!
God and heaven are still my own.

The effect was overwhelming. The father
found himself in tears, and the entire com-
pany was deeply affected. Subsequently the
father became an earnest Christian.

—Saturday, about 5 o'clock, says the Sun
River, Mont., Sun, a party of Mormons, con-
sisting of eight wagons with their contents,
passed through town on their way to the
Northwest Territories, where there is already
a large settlement. The entire caravan
about forty persons—men, women and child-
ren—and had with them thirty head of horse
horns. The Sun adds: "This is the sec-
ond instalment of this people, sent to be fol-
lowed by more. These people are fleeing
from what they consider our oppressive laws
which prohibit polygamy, but when they
reach their destination they will find them-
selves confronted with still more stringent
laws on that subject. They are a desir-
able population to have in any country, and
while we sympathize with our Canadian
cousins in being cured with their presence,
we congratulate ourselves at their exodus
from American soil.

FORWARDED IS FORWARDED.

Many of the worst attacks of cholera
morbus, cramps, dysentery, etc., etc., come
suddenly in the night and speedily and un-
pleasantly must be used against them. Dr.
Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the
remedy. Keep it at hand for emergencies.
It never fails to cure or relieve.

—The Fitching (Pa.) Christian Advocate,
in discussing the "Buckeye struggle," says:
"We saw it in the most confident
manner that the Buckeye license law is
no better enforced in this county of Allegheny,
State of Pennsylvania, than the prohibi-
tion law is in the State of Ohio. The differ-
ence between that State and this is that
that run runs riot in nearly every corner
of Pennsylvania, while in Iowa, according to
the testimony of the enemies of Prohibition,
eighty per cent. of the State is free from the
curse."

TICKET-BUYS, K. & P. R. Co.

"I take pleasure in certifying that I have
used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry
in my family for years and find it a
sure cure for cholera and summer complaints
both for children and adults."
Mrs. John McMahon, Richboro, Ont.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

At The Progress Printing Office, in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

Prohibition First in Politics.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One	Two	Three	Four	Five
One column	\$7.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$20.00	\$25.00
Half column	4.00	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00
Quarter column	2.00	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50
Three inches	2.00	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50
Two inches	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if offered \$1.00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN, Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1890.

GRAND CROP PROSPECTS.

This season the spring was so late as to be discouraging to many, but when the ground was ready for seeding there was favorable weather, so that the seed was got in in good condition; then came frequent showers and warm weather which have continued ever since. The rainfall has been abundant, but it has not been accompanied by cool weather as sometimes has been the case in former years. On the contrary the weather has been so warm as to be oppressive, but just what is needed to produce a rapid growth. In fact to old residents even the growth has seemed marvellous. We have heard the remarks of persons passing a field of wheat in the morning and returning at evening and seeing the difference have said "what a wonderful growth." Every condition has been favorable. The rains have been followed by warm though not torrid weather. Fleecy clouds have melted the scorching rays of the sun, and though the ground has several times received such heavy rains as to be wet to saturation, it has not baked but is in splendid condition. In fact the heated sun's rays being filtered through filmy clouds have during many different days since seeding acted upon the country as though it were one vast hothed. Hence the growth has been such as to already compensate for the late spring. Besides we are now near to the hot days of July so that there is little danger of cool weather and consequent excessive straw growth. There is therefore every reason to hope for not only continued rapid growth but early maturity, which means an abundant harvest of perfect grain. Measurements of wheat in some fields already reach thirty inches in length and ears twenty to twenty-five inches. True we had a hail storm which did a little damage in isolated instances, besides some high winds, but all things considered, our country has this season been blessed with the beautiful smile of Providence. The people are rejoicing accordingly. We trust that the country's highest hopes will be realized, and that a thankful people will remember that the produce of the earth is from the Giver of all Good.

—The Moose Jaw Times recently discarded the patent in-do and is now wholly a home printed sheet and though slightly reduced in size, is a much better publication.

—The Moose Jaw Courier since the change of proprietors a few months ago is a greatly improved paper.

POLITICAL DEMORALIZATION—ITS REMEDY.

It must be evident to all who have given any thought to the subject that reform is imperatively needed in our electoral system. Party juggling with the franchise, by which each set of politicians in turn strives to get the better of the other, has become a crying abuse. As things now stand, no man, no matter how long he may be resident in a constituency, or how great soever may be his material stake in the country, can be sure when he goes to vote that he has not been disfranchised through neglect or design. In order to guard against this sort of trickery a voter must be constantly on the alert, and in these busy days the majority of the people have no time, even if the distractions of other calls upon them permitted, to bestow on a matter which should be fixed as permanently as their places on the assessment roll. The electorate should not be a football for the politicians to play with. Nor would it be so were there not a sort of tacit admission in the minds of the people that all is fair in politics, as in love and war; that both parties are understood as playing a game which the cleverest must win, regardless of the means employed; and that to be honest and honorable is to court defeat and disaster. This deplorable condition of the public mind is a convincing proof of the prevailing demoralization. A statesman who had the welfare of the country more at heart than an ephemeral election success, and who was inspired by lofty motives of patriotism, would strive to correct this degraded attitude of the electorate by just and wise reforms. But it seems that either we do not possess such statesmen, or else they are powerless against the schemings of faction. It is quite evident, however, that this is an evil which must work its own cure when some great issue arises and the heart and conscience of the people are touched and they will revolt against so disoluble a system and send the whole tribe of political vampires into everlasting obscurity.

Already men are beginning to feel the reproach that attaches to the paralysis inflicted on them by the party machines. A sense of degradation, that even a dog feels when he is kicked and dare not snap back, is coming over many men who enjoyed the fun of seeing their political opponents cheated and humbugged, now that they find themselves in a like position. Thus again is demonstrated the old saying that honesty is the best policy. Upon this revival of public spirit, weak and hesitating though it may be at present, the hope may be built of better and purer methods in the public life of our country. Men do not willingly yield to corruption and at heart are always, like the gods of the gallery in a theatre, warily on the side of virtue and ever ready to applaud noble sentiments, although they themselves may be very rough and tumble nominalists.

But how to give direction to the better desires of the people and help them to rise to a higher plane than that to which an evil generation of demagogic politicians has thrust them down, is the great practical question to those who may be so happy as to gain their attention. There is a way, a very simple way, if only some one in power had the genius and the courage to adopt it, or if a determined minority would demand and agitate for it. In a word, as one of the ablest living statesmen has suggested, let us have compulsory voting, and make canvassing a statutory offence. Disfranchise forever the man who offers a bribe. Adopt the principle of one man one vote, and if we must have manhood suffrage, make its exercise a duty the same as serving on a jury or bearing arms in defence of the country. No citizen should be permitted to shirk his duty at an election any more than in time of invasion. Indeed, the civil obligation is as great to resist internal foes working for the destruction of public morals and popular liberties, as it is to line the frontier against a foreign invader. Here we have the remedy for the evils that afflict the

body politic. It only requires that it should be taken up in earnest by the better minded among us to win a victory for public virtue and a good government.—Montreal Star.

THE NEXT CONTEST.

Five of the provinces—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia—have spoken through the ballot-box this year. The verdicts of the two last, however, have in Federal politics no significance, for in neither New Brunswick nor on the Pacific coast are provincial parties built on Dominion lines. There home considerations, and these alone, decide the attitude of the electorate towards Ministries and Oppositions. In Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia the situation is different. So far as can be observed from the operations of the machine, the cleavage corresponds very fairly in the politics of these provinces with that governing in the larger arena. Mr. Mercer leads a combination which vigorously antagonizes Sir John Macdonald; while Mr. Mowat and Mr. Fielding embody the sentiments and receive the support of the party which at Ottawa sits on the left of the Speaker. The testimony which the results of the contests in the three leading provinces bears touching the probable decision when the Dominion Administration makes its next appeal, is on the surface, adverse to Sir John Macdonald. But it is not to be forgotten that in 1887 the same condition presented itself. A few months before the Dominion election was held the three provinces went Liberal. Yet in the ensuing Federal struggle the Reformers were met and defeated. Their reverses on that occasion are attributed to forces which were not at the command of their opponents in the local skirmishes. In Ontario the redistribution of seats handicapped them for the second time, while in Quebec and Nova Scotia vast expenditures, present and future, told against them. Quebec particularly evinced a disposition to be on the side of the money bag. One candidate in a constituency on the St. Lawrence unhesitatingly announced, what others could have repeated had they been disposed to be candid, that he supported Mr. Mercer in the local campaign and Sir John in the Federal because under this dual policy he could obtain favors for his constituents from both quarters. In addition to all this, the high tariff was more popular in the two central provinces and less odious in the far eastern provinces than it is today. The coming contest, however, can hardly be viewed in the light of that which took place 5 years before. During the interval circumstances have changed materially. In 1887 the attitude of Sir John on the Riel question gave him a prestige outside of Quebec which subsequent events have tended to destroy. There can be no doubt that the Premier has bent his energies during the past few months to the pacification of the very element by which he was then discredited. His defence of the Jesuit legislation has been swiftly followed by the exercise of his powerful authority to prevent the impairment of French influence in the far West. More recently he has ostentatiously refrained from assisting in the local contests in Ontario and Quebec. In former provincial campaigns his interest was exceedingly active. He made personally, during two of these, assaults upon Mr. Mowat; while in the neighboring provinces he created or deposed Premiers to meet the exigencies of the hour. The Master Hand has now abandoned, and perhaps sacrificed, his provincial allies in order to secure to himself the vote they lost, on the one hand through their opposition to privilege, and on the other through the assaults of Nationalism. Today Mr. Meredith is a beaten man, while Mr. Taitton has been practically driven out of public life. As if to add to the discomfiture of the local Conservatives, and to record his disapproval of their policy, Sir John has just pronounced at Kingston a eulogy upon Mr. Mowat, who enjoys so thoroughly what he himself desires, the favor and countenance of the church. But the strength Sir John is court-

ing cannot be unaccompanied by disadvantages. The Conservatives who were deserted and probably betrayed in their local contests will prove themselves to be possessed of the virtue of forgiveness in an extraordinary degree if they overlook their treatment when Sir John himself comes to reckon with the electorate. Nor is it probable that the independent voters will pass over without protest the evident submission to the agency which secures for itself so large a premium upon Equal Rights.—Mail.

GENERAL MIDDLETON.

Percy G. B. Lake, Lt.-Col. late 100th Royal Canadian regiment, of Grenfell, Assiniboia, writes to the Regina Leader:

"Believing as I do that the lives of hundreds of settlers, as well as their property, were preserved under Providence by the skill and resolution displayed by the general under very difficult circumstances, I for one, beg, through your columns to tender him my hearty thanks for his services in the Northwest. I will further express my hope that the militia officers whose sense of discipline allows them to clamor for his removal, may have as good a soldier to command them when next they are called into active service."

To which the Bulletin desires to say, amen. War is the trade or profession of wholesale murder. The safety of the country demands that the man at the head of the military force of Canada shall have experimental knowledge of this very unpleasant but highly necessary—in this unregenerate world—trade or profession in all its unpleasant details. Experience on the part of the leader is necessary in peaceful pursuits, and ten times more so in the art of war, in which it has been well said, a man can fail but once. There are born generals and Canada may have plenty of them, but experience alone can prove who is the born general, and to experiment in war is to invite disaster. Middleton may not be as able a general as Napoleon or Lee or Grant, but he was victorious where Col. Otter operating with like troops against a like enemy was not victorious. Very likely Col. Otter is a more estimable man than Gen. Middleton, possibly he is the making of a better general, but he has not the experience that Middleton had. Middleton's experience was the cause of his success. As long as Canada can for a trifling sum, or for almost any sum, secure the services of a general thoroughly experienced in the active operations of the most uniformly successful army in the world it would be foolish, it would be suicidal, to trust her military affairs in the hands of an inexperienced man, no matter who or what he might be, or what his theoretical knowledge. Above all things this officer upon whose skill and judgement the lives of thousands of Canadians may at any moment depend, should be beyond the reach of political exigency or party clamor, as it is under present circumstances, and as he would not be were a local officer without an established military reputation appointed. The Bulletin does not defend General Middleton against the charge of stealing. Doubtless he acted improperly, but in all fair play if he is to be cried down as a thief what about his partners in the transaction, Messrs. Reed and Bodson, Canadian government officials, upon whose advice and for whose joint benefit the theft was planned. No doubt General Middleton thought that these representatives of Canadian authority and Canadian purity were safe advisers as to what was considered theft in Canada. If he is in fault so are they. If he should make restitution, so should they. If he should lose his office, so should they. The country can better spare both of them than suffer from the charge of ingratitude to and petty jealousy of the general who won its victories, which must lie against it if General Middleton is singled out for abuse and condemnation.—Edmonton Bulletin.

—The liquor bill of the English people is said to have been last year \$80 to every family of five.

—Dr. Talmage says: "Whiskey, good to preserve corpses, ought never to turn into a corpse."

—Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, of England is of opinion that twentieth of the people would be shut up if the country could be kept sober.

POPULAR OBJECTIONS TO PROHIBITION.

From the New York Voice.

II. You can't make men moral by compulsory legislation.

Prohibition is not an attempt to make men moral. We recognize the fact that you cannot strengthen a man's will nor weaken his appetite by statute law. But what is any criminal law but an attempt to make a thief to jail in order to make a moral man of him? Do we hang a murderer in order to make him virtuous? Do we imprison a larger offender to make him good? No; criminal law is not enacted to make men moral, but to protect the community against wrongdoing. The saloon breeds crimes against the person, against public order, against life itself. Two-thirds of the crimes made are for drunkenness—either "plain drinks" or "drunk and disorderly," every one of which signifies at the very least a public nuisance, and in very many cases a menace to life. The community has a right—it has a positive duty—to protect itself from those causes of wrongdoing. The purpose of prohibitory law is not to make the drunkard moral and the saloon-keeper virtuous, but to protect the public against wrongdoing.

III. Because one man out of ten makes a fool of himself he is not reasonable why the other nine should be deprived of the pleasure of drink.

Yes; but it doesn't stop with one man's making a fool of himself. The trouble is that he makes a fool of his family, a wild beast of himself and in that connection is liable to make a corpse of somebody else. If one man out of ten, or one out of fifty, turned out by a saloon for the time being a mania, it is about the same as if one saloon and let the other forty turn out to gratify their appetites in a less hazardous way. If one man out of every ten made from South American wool were found to engender insanity in the wearer, would the public do right to pass a law, if necessary, preventing the manufacture or sale of such coats? If one man out of every ten ate an ice-cream was found to be afflicted with an incurable disease that made him a danger to posterity, how long before the law would throttle the ice-cream restaurants? If liquor were an entirely new thing, just introduced into the country, and the effects were at once ascertained to be what they are now known to be, a prohibitory law would be passed by acclamation. If a business makes one man out of ten a wild beast, or even a common nuisance, the other nine have no right to demand that the business continue in order to gratify their own pleasure at the expense of public order and personal safety.

IV. You can't get Prohibition new; why not work for something you can get? A half loaf is better than no bread.

Meaning what? A reduction in the number of saloons, probably. It is such an easy problem in mathematics to say that to reduce the saloons from 200 to 100 will reduce the evils one-half. Unfortunately it is not true. Experience has shown that if the law is true, and that a mere reduction in the number of saloons, those that are left being free to do business as before, is followed invariably by an increase in the evils. It seems like a mocking bird, a reduction in the number of saloons, but on examination it is after all easily explained. Where the patrons of two saloons are thrown together into one saloon the drinking and drinking increases. Let two men sit at a table and drink, or even two at the other, making two rounds of drinks. Now come in two others, acquaintances, and nothing will do but there shall be two more rounds of drinks. What is more, each saloon, having more room, or quite twice as many patrons as before (when there were twice as many saloons) can present twice as costly attractions to lure new customers. There is no case on record, so far as we know, where the reduction in the number of saloons has—unless for a very brief period—reduced the evils of drink. Where, then, is the half-loaf of benefit? The saloons that are left do about twice as much business as before, and then it was done before when the saloons were twice as many. When the Western Union Telegraph Co. bought out the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Co., where there had been before two telegraph offices there was now only one, and two forces of clerks, their room, came to be but one doing the business of the two at far less expense than it was done before. That didn't hurt the telegraph business any, did it?

V. But why not work for the enforcement of the restrictive laws already enacted? That would be a half loaf worth eating.

That also has been considered, and you can't get it. We Prohibitionists have among ourselves, however, a short axiom to the effect that the very strict law known to make a man a Prohibitionist is to start him in the attempt to secure the enforcement of the restrictive laws. That is the precise way most of us got where we are. Why is this? There are two reasons for it: (1) A saloon is allowed to run at all, it must be continually watched to see that it continually observes the restrictive laws; and (2) the laws can be enforced only through the public officials. If they don't, of their own will, enforce the laws you may depend upon it that there is no reason for their inaction. The reason is a political one generally. Now, when you start in to enforce the laws you must at every step work through these officials. You soon conclude that you need new officials. If you conclude it is good you start in to secure new officials. It is then but a short time until you find out that what you need is a new party, and you soon conclude that if a new party has to be built it is better and easier to build for a complete job.

—Of 50 towns voting recently in Illinois, 28 are against license.

—The residence of Rev. J. W. Southwell, of South City, Iowa, the successor of the martyr Haddock, was recently fired into several times, it is believed by revengeful liquor men when he has presented.

—Belle Lewis, of Edinburgh, Scotland, gives lively warning to investors in breweries and distilleries, and says she has come to deal effectively with the liquor traffic for its suppression, they need not expect compensation for any loss they may sustain.

—A Bismarck, North Dakota, liquor-dealer has the following sign above his doorway: "By order of the Prohibitionists I will sell my stock of fine liquors at a great discount, July 1st, 1890, at greatly reduced prices. This is no selling out fake. Wish it was."

Qu'Appelle Observatory.

Readings of the thermometers for the week ending Wednesday, June 25, 1890.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Thursday, June 19.....	68	56
Friday, June 20.....	73	58
Saturday, June 21.....	72	52
Sunday, June 22.....	72	41
Monday, June 23.....	79	48
Tuesday, June 24.....	80	48
Wednesday, June 25.....	82	55

WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.

	0 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 p.m.
Thursday, June 19.....	se 3	sw 6	e 6
Friday, June 20.....	se 4	sw 18	calm
Saturday, June 21.....	w 16	w 22	sw 15
Sunday, June 22.....	w 17	sw 27	sw 15
Monday, June 23.....	calm	sw 10	sw 3
Tuesday, June 24.....	w 13	w 14	w 2
Wednesday, June 25.....	e 2	se 8	se 7

The Qu'Appelle Progress

IS A STRAIGHT
PROHIBITION PAPER,
Making the Cause of First Political
Importance.

Only One Dollar a Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1890.

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Bountiful showers continue.

—Are there any kickers left?

—Take in the Picnic this afternoon and enjoy yourself.

—You will find him at McEwen's blacksmith shop.

—A load of new hay was brought into town on Wednesday.

—Mr. A. Davidson, of Winnipeg, is on a visit to Qu'Appelle.

—The Qu'Appelle cricketers left yesterday for Grenfell to play a return match.

Mr. Wm. Halliday, of Edgeley, has wheat growing which measures thirty inches in height.

—The merchants of the town have signed an agreement to close their stores at 19 o'clock, (7 p.m.).

—Are you kicking now because you did not put in a crop, or because you did not put in as much as you could?

—The regular meeting of Qu'Appelle Lodge of Free Masons will be held next Tuesday evening. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

—A well known resident of Qu'Appelle was going in for athletic sports, telegraph pole climbing, etc., till knocked out by the bears.

—A pony race took place on Wednesday afternoon between a half breed's pony and one owned by Mr. J. B. Hawkes, the former winning.

—Messrs. McIntosh Bros. are fixing up the Queen's, painting, papering, etc. They say they intend to make the hotel second to none in the Northwest.

—Qu'Appelle's racers have left here for Winnipeg to run in the races there. Mr. R. Johnston is in Winnipeg, and Mr. Jas. Scott left for that place this morning.

—Rev. J. Ferry's lectures on early church history are very interesting. The second one was given on Tuesday evening, and the series will continue for some time.

—Would it not be to the interest of this district to have some arrangement made for showing visitors and intending settlers from the East to the lands available for settlement?

—The cricket match between the N. W. M. Police, Regina, and the local club, played here last Saturday, was won by the Qu'Appelles by 16 runs on the first innings. Ice cream and refreshments were served at the immigration building in the evening.

—Mr. F. Steele, of Messrs. Steele & Wing, photographers, Winnipeg, has returned from the Fort and gone to Regina. He purposed going to Saskatoon and Prince Albert during next month. His photos from negatives taken while here are now being delivered by mail. They are really first class work, equal to any turned out in the large cities.

—A fresh supply of strychnine for the benefit of the gophers has been received from the Northwest Government, and may be had on application to Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea.

—The Royal Templars of Temperance have decided to hold a basket picnic at the Syndicate farm, Messrs Jagger & Bailey, on Friday, the 27th inst. A procession will be formed at the Methodist church to start for the grounds at 13 o'clock sharp. Besides various kinds of amusement an attractive platform program is being prepared. A general invitation is given to all to come, bring their baskets and enjoy themselves.

—Arrangements are being made with Messrs. Connery and Kelly, who gave such an excellent entertainment here a few weeks ago, to give an evening under the auspices of the Methodist church here, on their return from the Pacific Coast. Everybody who heard them was delighted with their renditions, and will no doubt be glad to hear them again. This will also afford an opportunity to those who were not there to enjoy a very rare treat.

—At the hotels: J. Munroe and wife, London; D. Bickell, W. R. Miller, John Gamack, Toronto; H. S. Reynolds, Elk Hills; J. Kennedy, W. Burns, D. Somers, F. Steed, H. Inman, Winnipeg; J. Martin, Pheasant Forks; M. Hogan, Cranberry Hills, Mont.; Mr. and Mrs. Vogan, Regina; G. Michaelis, Balgonie; R. Soles, Belford; G. P. Murray, Mrs. E. Murray, Mrs. E. McKay, J. Glenn, T. Paisley, Peter Cook, Indian Head; D. Cantelon, Clinton; E. Ridsdale, W. Ridsdale, Deep Lake; J. H. Smith, H. N. Marshall, Regina; W. S. Hedde, C. Y. Church, A. Davidson, C. H. Cranston, Winnipeg; J. Zinkan, J. Thorburn, Fort Qu'Appelle; D. Jones, Wales; G. Fuller, Montreal.

—Mr. Wm. Curry, the genial Irishman who resides on section 34, township 18, range 15 west of second meridian, brought to THE PROGRESS office on Wednesday some samples of his growing grain which he had pulled that day. His wheat measured 26½ inches in length and his oats 22 inches. These were growing the first crop after breaking up the wild prairie soil. He has twenty acres of wheat and fifteen acres of oats, which promises a big yield, wheat probably thirty bushels to the acre and oats sixty. Mr. Curry, in Western parlance, is a hustler. He took up his farm as a free homestead a year ago, which was then government land and unbroken prairie. With additional facilities and improvements on his place he will become one of our prosperous farmers.

General Cook, the famous Indian fighter, who died recently, was a total abstainer from both alcohol and tobacco.

PLUCKING VIOLETS.

"As 'violet' plucked will never grow again" so a good name once lost is never regained. An article which after extended trial won great fame and as time rolls on by good deeds still increases, it is Burdock Blood Bitters the best cure for dyspepsia and all blood diseases.

THE ALTAR.

ISMAN—McIntosh.—At St. Peter's Pro-Cathedral, Qu'Appelle, by the Rev. H. S. Alchord, Herbert Inman, of Winnipeg, and Miss Annie McIntosh, of Qu'Appelle.

THE TOMB.

BYRON.—At Danville, Va., U. S., after a few days sickness, on the 13th inst., Ellen, the beloved wife of Robert Byron, druggist, brother of Mr. Wm. Byron, of Qu'Appelle.

TENDERS.

TENDERS for the building and finishing of a School House in Wolsey School District No. 25, will be received by the undersigned up to noon of July 5, 1890. Plans and specifications may be seen at the house of William Campbell, Sec. Treas. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of fifty dollars, to be forfeited to School District in case the tenderer refuses to enter into a contract, a form of which can be seen with the plans. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Sec. Treas.
Wolsey, June 23rd, 1890.

FOR SALE.

THOROUGHBRED Aberdeen Angus 7 Bulls, "Ward of Eastview," 2 years old, 1 yearling of Eastview, 2 years old, bred by Hon. J. B. Pope, of Chesham, P. Q., and registered in Aberdeen Aberdeen Angus and Black and Red. Apply to JOHN TOWN, BURLINGTON, Quebec, or to Qu'Appelle.

ENGLISH CHURCH.
Incumbent, Rev. H. S. Alchord.
ST. PETER'S, QU'APPELLE.
Sunday Services, 11 and 19 o'clock every Sunday. Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 o'clock and 12 o'clock alternately. Sunday School at 10 o'clock.
Holy Days.—Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. Evening at 19:30 o'clock.
Wednesday.—Evening and choir practice at 19:30 o'clock.

Service every alternate Sunday at 15 o'clock.
INDIAN HEAD.
Service every alternate Sunday at 11 or 19 o'clock.
EDGELEY FARM.
Service every fourth Sunday at 19 o'clock.
MELENA.
Service every fourth Sunday at 15 o'clock.
PIESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
QU'APPELLE.
Services every Sunday at 14 and 19 o'clock. Sabbath School, 15:15. Pastor's Bible Class at 15:15 o'clock.
Tuesday, Weekly Lecture at 20 o'clock.
Friday, Teachers' meeting at 20 o'clock.
Rev. J. Ferry, Pastor.
METHODIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. Toelmad.
QU'APPELLE.
Service every Sunday evening at 19 o'clock. Sunday School and Teaching Service at 11 o'clock. Class meeting every Sunday morning after service. Traversing every Wednesday evening at half past 19 o'clock.

Service every Sunday afternoon at 14:30 o'clock, (2:30 p.m.).
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
QU'APPELLE.
Service every second Sunday in the month Mass at 19:30 o'clock. Evening service at 19 o'clock (7 p.m.).
Priest.—Rev. G. Montreuil.
MASONIC.
QU'APPELLE LODGE.
Regular meetings on Tuesday before full moon, at 20 o'clock. J. A. Cowan, W. M.; Geo. Patches, Sec.
SONS OF ENGLAND.
Lodge Royal Standard No. 112, of this territory meets once a fortnight on Thursdays, at 20 o'clock. W. S. Redpath, Secretary.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.
QU'APPELLE COUNCIL.
Regular meeting in the Methodist church every Monday evening at 20 o'clock (8 p.m.). James Weidman, S. C.; G. C. D. Edmunds, Rec. Sec.

NORTHWEST PROHIBITORY ALLIANCE.
G. H. V. Bulyea, President.
James Weidman, Secretary-Treasurer.
Frank Marwood, Secretary Qu'Appelle Branch.

QU'APPELLE (STATION) POST OFFICE.
Mails close for the east and west every evening except Wednesday at 19 o'clock; open for delivery at 8 o'clock.
For Fort Qu'Appelle, etc., close daily at 7 o'clock, and open for delivery at 15 o'clock.
For Prince Albert and points on the Saskatchewan, close every Tuesday at 19 and open for delivery every Tuesday at 8 o'clock. The post office closes every evening at 19 o'clock; registered mail at 18:30, and money order department at 15 o'clock.

QU'APPELLE PUBLIC SCHOOL.
D. S. McCannell, Principal; M. Westaway, Assistant.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
The regular meeting of the Council is held on the first Monday of each month.
J. A. Cowan, Chairman; J. R. Brown, J. H. Fraser, Jas. Smith, J. R. Dunn, J. B. Hawkes, John Caldwell, Councilors. A. M. McLane, Clerk.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Holds regular monthly meetings, with weekly meetings of Executive.
J. P. Beauchamp, President; J. H. Mac-Caul, Secretary.

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.
A. M. McLane, President; W. S. Redpath, Secretary.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.
Col. J. H. Thompson, Hon. President; James Smith, President; G. H. V. Bulyea, Secretary.

PASTURE.
A GOOD PASTURE field and plenty of water, 1½ miles from town. Horses \$1, cows 75 cents per month. Apply to A. H. B. SELLING.

NOTICE.
APPLICATION having been this day made to me, A. M. McLane, a Justice of the Peace of the Northwest Territories, by George Searf, of the Southwest quarter of section 20, range 15 west of the 2nd meridian, for the sale or disposal of a stallion captured by him as unlawfully running at large, contrary to the provisions of Ordinance No. 15 of 1888, said stallion will be sold by public auction at the town of Qu'Appelle, on July 12th, 1890, at 10 o'clock, a.m., unless claimed and released on or before that date.
Description: Age, supposed to be 3 years old; color, buckskin, with black points; 3 white feet, weighing about 700 lbs., about 14 hands high.
A. M. McLane, J. P.
Qu'Appelle, May 16th, 1890.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Matter of the Estate of R. Dundas Strong, Deceased.

THE CREDITORS of the above named deceased, late of the town of Qu'Appelle, in the Northwest Territories, Barrister, who died on or about the 12th day of April, 1890, and all others having claims against his estate, are hereby notified to send to the undersigned, on or before the 30th day of June next, their Christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, proved by Statutory Declaration, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them.
And notice is hereby given that immediately after the said 30th day of June next, the assets of the said deceased will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to claims of which notice shall have been given as above required.
W. BYRNE REDPATH, Solicitor for Executor.
Dated at Qu'Appelle this 5th day of May, 1890.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

NOW SELLING AT VERY LOW FIGURES!

MY STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Dry Goods, HARDWARE, CROCKERY & GROCERIES.

is still very complete. Please give us a call and see for yourself.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

To the Farmers & General Public.

I wish to say that I have largely increased my business, having embarked in many new lines so as to be in a position to fit a farmer out with anything and everything he may require, from a

Noonday Phaeton to a Road Scraper.

Phaetons by the car, Three quarter Coaches by the car, Full Coaches by the car, Extension Top Surrys by the car, Hill Carts by the car, Coil Spring Carts by the car, Handy Concord Buckboards by the car, New Empire Wagons by the car, Ranch Buckboards by the car, Market Wagons by the car, Half Platform Spring Wagons by the car, Duplex Leisure Wagons by the car, Barn Wagons by the car, Mowers by the car, Seeders by the car, Binders by the car, Plovers by the car, Harrows by the car, Pumps by the car, All kinds of Agricultural Implements by the car.

All Goods at Rock Bottom Prices.
Buckboards from \$5 to \$10 less than any other firm. KINDLY GIVE US A CALL.

G. S. DAVIDSON.

The Canada North-West Land Co. (LIMITED.)

Offer for Sale SELECTED FARM LANDS

In Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Near the Canadian Pacific Railway Main Line.

A large proportion of this Company's Lands is in thickly settled Districts.

For information, Prices and Maps, apply at the offices of the Company, 14 Castle street, Edinburgh, Scotland; 75 Lombard street, London, England; 161 Main street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. B. SCARTH
MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR CANADA.

Canadian Pacific Railway Town Lots.

THE TOWN SITE TRUSTEES OFFER FOR SALE

Building Sites at all Stations on Main Line of above Railway—Between Brandon and Calgary

W. B. SCARTH, Trustee

CHILD'S, VICK'S,

OR ANY OTHER GROWER'S

Seeds & Plants

Can be ordered at the Qu'Appelle Medical Hall.

J. G. MCKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor
QU'APPELLE STATION.

Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.
TERMS CASH.

NEW NOVELS
RECEIVED
Every Week.
QU'APPELLE MEDICAL HALL.

—Ferry's seeds at the Qu'Appelle Medical Hall. Orders taken for any other kind, also for all kinds of house and garden plants.

Wall Paper!

Big Stock
New Designs
Bottom Prices
At Qu'Appelle Medical Hall.

50 CENTS Watch for \$4.98

The watch has the appearance of an ordinary watch, but is a perfect timepiece. It is made of the finest materials, and is guaranteed to keep accurate time for years. It is a perfect timepiece, and is guaranteed to keep accurate time for years. It is a perfect timepiece, and is guaranteed to keep accurate time for years.

